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Native Land Use in the Lancaster Sound Area

Northern Affairs Program

Fred H. Schwartz

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The views, conclusions and recommendations expressed herein are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Department.

Cette publication peut aussi être obtenue en français.

PREFACE

The Northern Land Use Information Series (NLUIS) is an on-going environmental research and information mapping program for northern Canada, which provides a convenient reconnaissance-level information base to facilitate regional planning and the application of the Territorial Land Use Regulations. This map series is jointly funded by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, and the Department of the Environment. Since 1971, 273 maps covering 2.4 million km^2 have been published for the Yukon Territory, most of the mainland Northwest Territories, and the north Baffin Island area. Information presented in map and text form includes a wide range of environmental-social topics such as wildlife information, fish resources, an ecological land classification, native land use data, historical sites, proposed resource development activities, areas of conservation interest, and other information to assist in land use planning and management.

The program relies on the co-operation and assistance of several federal and territorial government departments, private research groups and local residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Major participants include the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans which provides the information on fish resources, the Northwest Territories Wildlife Service which is responsible for the terrestrial wildlife data, and the Lands Directorate of Environment Canada which produces the ecological land classification information, co-ordinates the socio-economic and cultural data collection, and is responsible for the overall production of the maps and texts.

In addition to the published maps, several reports have been prepared which are based on the background research used in the preparation of the maps. A list of these reports is included in the Appendix.

G.G. McLean
Program Coordinator
Land Use Information Series

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INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of a study undertaken by Mr. F. Schwartz, Scenario Group, Toronto, for the Lands Directorate, Department of the Environment. The study was done to identify and describe the important areas for native land use in northern Baffin Island and the Lancaster Sound region. It encompasses the islands of Devon, Cornwallis, Somerset, and northern Baffin Island in the District of Franklin of the Northwest Territories. These lands border Lancaster Sound, an area of interest for potential resource and transportation development, and recently the focus of a regional planning study coordinated by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. The results of this native land use study have been applied to the Land Use Information Map Series, and also to the regional planning exercise on Lancaster Sound.

The information presented for settlements in the region focuses on land use during the past five years. The information is not intended to fully represent Inuit perception of land use, and in no way reflects land claims of the Inuit of the Northwest Territories.

A list of other reports related to the Land Use Information Map Series is given in the Appendix.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This report includes land use information for the settlements of Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Igloolik, Hall Beach, Spence Bay, Resolute and Grise Fiord. The information was initially derived from the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project (ILUOP) carried out by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada in 1973 and 1974. The ILUOP collected maps, written reports and tape recorded data on Inuit land use and occupancy for 33 settlements in the Northwest Territories. Much of that information was published in a three-volume report in 1976. However, several maps and reports containing cultural, ecological and land use information were not published, and currently are on file in the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa. It was from these unpublished maps and reports that much of the data for this report were derived. The information was transcribed onto 1:250,000 scale maps, with corresponding notes to describe the activities and areas outlined.

Subsequently, in 1980, the information was updated and verified by appropriate individuals, agencies and associations in the communities in or near the study area. Opportunities were provided for individuals to review the maps and notes, and to make any alterations or additions that were necessary. Final maps and notes were then compiled for submission to the Lands Directorate.

This report is an edited summary of all the notes written, and the map enclosed in the back is a general representation of the 29 maps for the Lancaster Sound/north Baffin region.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING

In the District of Franklin, hunting, trapping and fishing continue to be important in the lives of many Inuit, most of whom rely heavily on caribou, seals, and fish for food. Trapping, mainly for Arctic fox, is also an important economic activity in the region. Before the 1960s, most Inuit were nomadic and lived in seasonal camps scattered throughout the region. Many of the camps are still used at various times of the year by families that formerly lived in those areas. The location of any camp is determined largely by the availability of wildlife in the areas and how accessible it is.

For those who live close to the land, the change of seasons is the greatest determinant of their hunting activities. The best times are the beginning of winter when complete snow cover makes overland travel easier, and the beginning of spring when the days become longer, seals begin to bask on the ice, and waterfowl return. The localities used most often are those near well-known fishing spots, in favored goose and duck hunting areas, in places where caribou are plentiful, and where marine mammals are hunted in spring and summer.

In recent years, the intensity of land use by Inuit has fluctuated for various reasons: when wage employment has become available, as changes occur in modes of transportation such as the use of snowmobiles and motor-powered boats, as animal populations and their migration patterns change, and as fur prices fluctuate.

While a revival of interest may result in renewed activity in areas distant from settlements, just what areas are used and to what extent are difficult to predict from year to year. The reasons are complex: cultural and social, economic, and zoological. Thus, a line on a map seldom represents the exact limit of hunting activity or a precise boundary between intensively used and less important areas. The patterns of land use change constantly.

The following notes describe the hunting, trapping and domestic fishing activities of the Inuit in the study area, and are shown on the map which accompanies this report.

NATIVE LAND USE
MAP LEGEND

CODE	SETTLEMENT BASE
AB	Arctic Bay
G	Grise Fiord
HB	Hall Beach
IG	Igloolik
PI	Pond Inlet
R	Resolute
SB	Spence Bay

△ Traditional Inuit Campsite

□ Permanent Outpost Camp

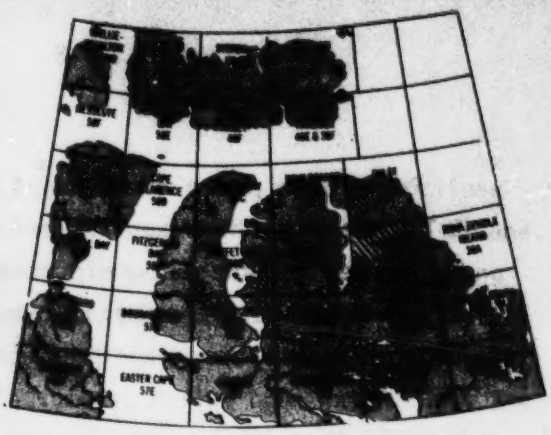
Ⓓ Domestic Fishing Area

■ Settlements

Native Land Use Study Area

MAP NOTES

POND INLET - 38B



Land use in the area of this map section, which includes the community of Pond Inlet, is intensive and wide-ranging, even though such use does not extend to certain parts of Bylot Island nor to Baffin Island inland among the ice fields. Many camps are maintained, all situated along the coasts for access to both land and water areas. The camps are along the southern edge of Bylot Island, along the shore northeast and southwest of Pond Inlet settlement, to the southwest on Emmerson Island and Ragged Island, and to the east in Guys Bight.

1PI Southwestern Bylot Island is the most favored goose hunting area in the vicinity of Pond Inlet. Each spring large numbers of greater snow geese arrive there to nest. The birds are hunted from spring to fall, and represent a substantial food source to the community. Geese are also hunted along much of the coast of Eclipse Sound, both along Bylot Island and northern Baffin Island. According to some reports, there are fewer geese along southwestern Bylot Island than in previous years; hunters say that the birds are beginning to nest farther south on Baffin Island.

Ducks are hunted, too, some within the goose hunting ranges and some in other places, such as along the ice floe edge in spring. The most abundant ducks are eiders, although old squaws nest in the region and are occasionally taken. Eggs of most waterfowl also are taken at the nesting sites. There are exclusive duck hunting areas on Bylot Island on the southeast coast, on the south central coast just off one of the large glaciers there, and along the shore in the southwest. On Baffin Island they are in Erik Harbour, in Guys Bight, along the shore both northeast and southwest of Pond Inlet, and in Tay Sound.

Polar bears, when encountered, are hunted on southern Bylot Island, and arctic foxes are trapped in the coastal areas around Pond Inlet in late fall, winter and spring. The latter comprise some of the most heavily trapped areas in the region. Trapping continues to play an important role in the local economy.

2PI Ringed and bearded seals are hunted year-round in all of the waters in this map section by residents of Pond Inlet. Hunters from Arctic Bay hunt seals while travelling to and from Pond Inlet and across Eclipse Sound to a camp in Tremblay Sound.

Narwhal are hunted in spring and summer in most of the waters in and around Eclipse Sound, though not in Oliver Sound or Paquet Bay.

Walruses are hunted in the spring primarily along the ice floe edge at the eastern end of Eclipse Sound by Inuit from Pond Inlet. During the summer, they may be hunted in open water or on land at hauling-out sites. They are rarely hunted south of Emmerson Island.

Polar bears are heavily hunted throughout this marine area, except south of Emmerson Island. In the winter and early spring, hunters search to the east and west of Pond Inlet, and occasionally travel long distances to find their prey. The eastern bear hunting area is to the north and south of Eclipse Sound, and the western area extends into Milne Inlet, Navy Board Inlet, and out into Lancaster Sound.

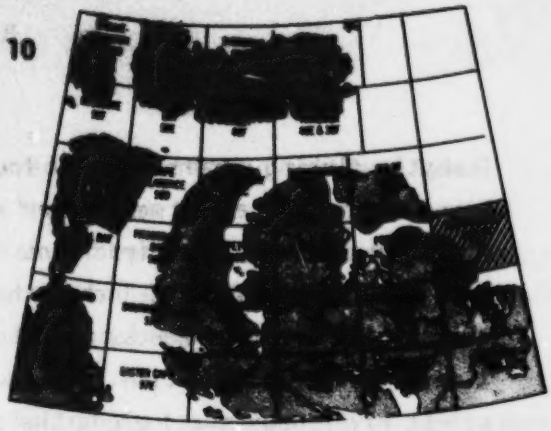
3PI There is considerable hunting of caribou in an area some distance to the southwest of Pond Inlet. The area in this map section is part of an immense caribou range on Baffin Island. The center of the herds is to the south, on the large wet plains north and northeast of Steensby Inlet, which opens into Foxe Basin. In mid-summer, caribou sometimes move to the glaciers to escape mosquitos, but mostly they are found in the flatlands and valleys. They also cross inlets and fiords, and sometimes cross sea ice in winter. Wolves, almost always associated with caribou herds, are hunted when encountered.

D Domestic fishing occurs in many localities along southern Eclipse Sound and inland along many river and lake systems on Baffin Island. Arctic char is the most important freshwater species taken, along with lake trout and land-locked char. Techniques of fishing for char (which are anadramous) and trout vary according to species, time of year, and location. In summer, during open water, nets are set at river mouths and along the shorelines. In spring and fall, fishing is done through holes in lake ice, and in winter, nets are set beneath the ice. Marine species taken include cod, sculpins and sharks, though these represent only a fraction of the catch. Cod and sculpins occasionally are eaten when other food is scarce. Sharks, killed mainly because they congregate around narwhal kills, are not eaten; in the past they sometimes were used for dogfood.

The pattern of domestic fishing indicated in this map section includes major sites only.

4 Areas so designated are not currently used by residents of Pond Inlet.

NOVA ZEMBLA ISLAND - 38A



These coastal and marine areas are much used for hunting by Inuit from the settlement of Pond Inlet, no great distance away. Occasionally even hunters from Arctic Bay, much farther to the west, use the area. At present, no camps are maintained there, but trips from Pond Inlet at least are not difficult. There is an outpost camp maintained at Royal Society Fiord some distance to the south of this map section, and hunting in that vicinity appears to be more intensive than in previous years.

1PI Seals are heavily hunted in this area, although it represents only a small part of the overall range of seal hunting by Pond Inlet people. Two species, ringed and bearded seals, are found; the former are by far the most abundant. Ringed seal meat is one of the most important sources of protein for people living in the region, and the skins are used for making boots and for export. During winter, ringed seals are killed at their breathing holes found along cracks in the ice. The cracks tend to form in the same places every year, and so in winter the hunters usually work at specific localities. In spring, ringed seals are taken in many places where they bask on the ice, and during the summer, they are hunted throughout the area. Bearded seals are taken primarily along ice floe edges in late spring and in open water during the summer. Hunters from Arctic Bay may hunt seals in this region when travelling to and from Clyde River far to the south on the Baffin coast.

In the area north of Cape Macculloch, Inuit from Pond Inlet hunt walruses. The animals are taken mainly in the late spring, when they appear at the ice floe edge, and less often during the summer, when they are hunted from boats.

The northern portion of this region is used intensively by hunters from Pond Inlet to hunt whales. Narwhals are the most sought after, although the less plentiful beluga whales are also taken in the same waters. Narwhals are hunted in the spring along the ice floe edges or in open water along the edge of the fast ice. Occasionally, narwhals are taken in fall or winter when they become trapped by the fast formation of sea ice and are compelled to keep open a small patch of water by repeated surfacing. At these times, many may be taken with relative ease. Farther south, narwhal also are taken at the mouth of Buchan Gulf (just south of this map area).

Polar bears are taken in the marine areas by hunters from Pond Inlet. In recent years this hunting has occurred only in January, February and March as the result of a quota system. Bear hunting also extends over a much larger area, from a considerable distance to the south past Royal Society Fiord to the north along the coast of Bylot Island.

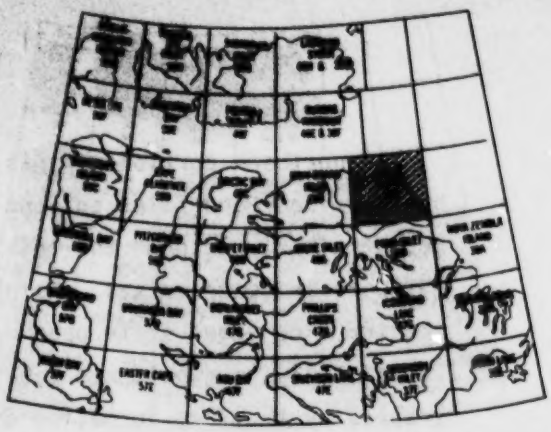
In addition, arctic fox are trapped along the shore of Coutts Inlet and North Arm, as well as in the vicinity of Cape Weld and Cape Bowen.

2PI Caribou are hunted in these small areas, mainly in winter and early spring.

3PI Inuit from Pond Inlet use these localities to hunt waterfowl. In the north, off Bylot Island, the area is used for duck hunting (mainly eiders). Ducks concentrate along the ice floe edges in spring. South of Cape Macculloch, on Baffin Island, geese are hunted when they arrive in spring.

4 No current use is made of this area by hunters from either Pond Inlet or Arctic Bay.

12



BYLOT ISLAND - 3BC

Portions of Bylot Island and its adjacent waters abound with wildlife. Land use occurs along much of the coast of the island, and on the well-vegetated tundra plain in the southwestern quarter. There are camps along the east coast in several localities.

1PI Hunters from Pond Inlet take polar bears in this area, extending some 25 km into Lancaster Sound, during January, February and March.

Seals and narwhals are hunted to the south of Cape Walter Bathurst, and walruses are hunted along the spring ice floe edge off Cape Burney and to the south.

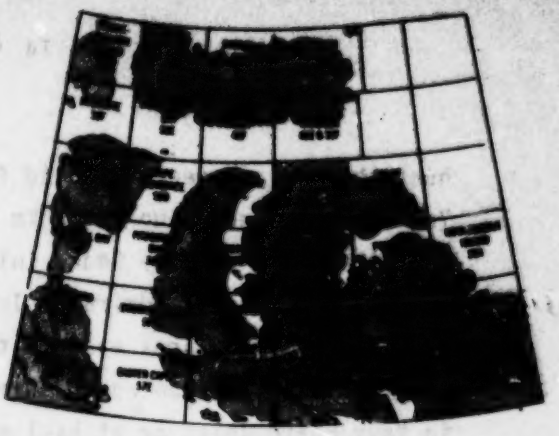
Arctic foxes are trapped throughout the winter months in this entire coastal area. In late fall traps are set along the coast, and after freeze-up fairly intensive trapping is done on the ice from Cape Fanshawe south past Cape Burney.

2PI This is the northern extension of a goose hunting area which includes a major portion of southwestern Bylot Island. It is the most important goose hunting area in the vicinity of Pond Inlet, the most favored by hunters from that settlement. Geese are hunted in the spring and summer, the most abundant species being the greater snow goose. They start arriving in the region in spring, and can be found on their nesting grounds before the sea ice begins to break up. During late summer, the birds can be taken at their nesting grounds or along adjacent shores.

Polar bears also are hunted in this area.

3 No hunting currently occurs in these areas.

NAVY BOARD INLET - 48D



Inuit hunt and trap extensively in this area. Camps continue to be maintained along both sides of Navy Board Inlet and the entire area is much travelled. The waters of Lancaster Sound and Navy Board Inlet are extremely rich ecologically and important in terms of land use.

1 AB PI Hunters from Arctic Bay to the west range over a very large territory in their search for polar bears; this map section includes the eastern edge of that area. Hunting starts in January and may continue into March if the quota is not filled beforehand. The bears enter this area from all around Bylot Island, and they move westward along Lancaster Sound. Residents of Pond Inlet travel up to 20 km north of the northern end of Navy Board Inlet to hunt polar bears. This area extends to the south into Navy Board Inlet and also includes the north coasts of Bylot Island and Borden Peninsula. It extends eastward all the way around Bylot, and extends to the west to Cape Charles Yorke.

Ringed and bearded seals are hunted throughout Navy Board Inlet, including a strip along the shores of Bylot Island and Borden Peninsula. Seal hunting is heaviest in spring, summer and fall, though hunting on the floe ice along recurrent cracks at breathing holes is done all winter. Hunters from Pond Inlet hunt in an area from 10 km off the north shore of Borden Peninsula, west to Cape Charles Yorke and east to Cape Hay. Hunters from Arctic Bay often travel to Pond Inlet and hunt seals along the way. Seals are also hunted in Admiralty Inlet, Elwin Inlet, Strathcona Sound, and occasionally to the north across Lancaster Sound to Devon Island.

Walruses are hunted quite heavily in these areas in late spring when the animals appear at the ice floe edges. Pond Inlet people

hunt them in an area extending from some distance west of Cape Charles Yorke, to the north up to 15 km off the coast, and to the east just past the mouth of Navy Board Inlet. Hunters from Arctic Bay use the area at the head of Admiralty Inlet and, though less frequently in recent years, the area east to the mouth of Navy Board Inlet. Walruses also are hunted in summer when encountered in open water in Navy Board Inlet or at hauling-out places, such as the Wollaston Islands at the northern end of Navy Board Inlet.

Pond Inlet residents take narwhal in Lancaster Sound and Navy Board Inlet, along the ice floe edge along Borden Peninsula in the spring, and throughout Navy Board Inlet in the summer. Hunters from Arctic Bay prefer to hunt narwhal in northern Admiralty Inlet. Recurrent cracks which occur in the ice there in spring make it one of the most favored narwhal hunting areas in the region. Arctic Bay hunters also take narwhal as far east as the mouth of Navy Board Inlet.

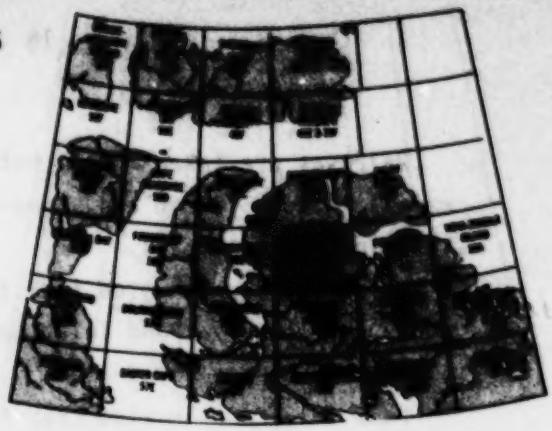
2PI Waterfowl are hunted in various places along the shores of the inlet. The area in the southeast corner of this map section is part of a large goose hunting area on southwestern Bylot Island.

The shorelines on both sides of Navy Board Inlet are heavily trapped, in the eastern reaches by residents of Pond Inlet and in the western by hunters from Arctic Bay. Traps also are set on the ice out in the inlet.

3AB This large area, including that directly to the south (see Milne Inlet, 48A), has been a caribou hunting region for many years. However, nowadays it is used only occasionally by hunters from the settlement of Arctic Bay.

D Fishing, which is widespread throughout Milne Inlet, Tremblay Sound and Eclipse Sound, also extends into the southern end of Navy Board Inlet.

4 No use is currently made of these areas.



MILNE INLET - 48A

Use of this area is intensive, both in the coastal and marine areas of Navy Board Inlet and Milne Inlet. Camps are maintained in Tremblay Sound, in Koluktoo Bay and along the Delta River. The land around southern Milne Inlet is used year-round.

$_{1}^{AB}_{PI}$ These areas are part of a larger portion of the Borden Peninsula where caribou are hunted. The edge of the area extending towards the west is only about 50 km from the settlement of Arctic Bay, and is used by hunters from that community, although they hunt caribou more often to the south towards Steensby Peninsula. Arctic Bay residents also may hunt caribou while travelling to and from Milne Inlet and Pond Inlet, and they use an area along Milne Inlet's east coast south of Eskimo Inlet. Inuit from both Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay hunt caribou just to the west of Milne Inlet in the spring and summer; the area to the east of Milne Inlet is heavily used all year.

$_{2}^{PI}_{AB}$ All the waters of Navy Board Inlet, Eclipse Sound and Milne Inlet in this map section are hunted for seal year-round by hunters from Pond Inlet. Arctic Bay Inuit hunt seal in a smaller part of this area, mainly along the northeast shore of Navy Board Inlet and from Tremblay Sound to the southwest corner of Bylot Island, although they may hunt farther eastward when travelling to and from Pond Inlet.

Narwhal and occasionally beluga whales are taken in most of Eclipse Sound. Whaling in the area is extremely heavy when the animals are present, primarily during summer. Milne Inlet is a favored location for hunting narwhals.

Walruses are taken in all but the southern reaches of Milne Inlet, mainly in late spring and summer. They are hunted less intensively than in previous years.

Polar bears are hunted in Eclipse Sound from January until whenever the quota for Pond Inlet hunters is filled. Bears are found all along Eclipse Sound and Navy Board Inlet.

Pond Inlet people also trap for arctic fox out on the ice in Navy Board Inlet, Eclipse Sound and Milne Inlet, and along the shores of those areas.

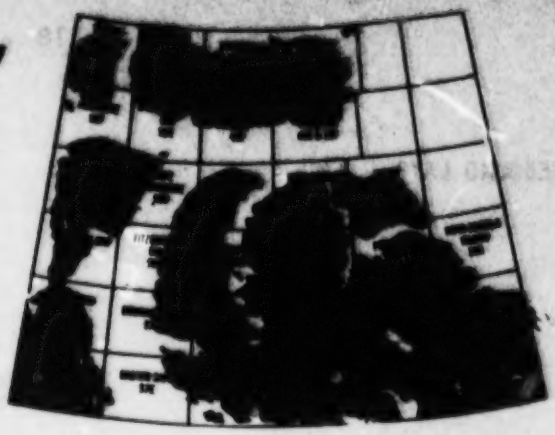
3PI Polar bears are also hunted along the eastern Borden Peninsula for some distance inland when encountered there.

4PI Geese are hunted in many locations, particularly along Navy Board Inlet and Milne Inlet. They are hunted in the spring and summer, and are an important source of food for people in the region.

D Considerable fishing is done in Milne Inlet and in certain lakes and rivers flowing into the inlet and into Tremblay Sound and Eclipse Sound.

5 No use is currently made of these areas.

PHILLIPS CREEK - 47M



Areas around Milne Inlet and Phillips Creek are used quite intensively by hunters from Pond Inlet. Arctic Bay hunters tend to use areas along the Magda, Jungersen and Gifford Rivers.

PI
1AB
IG — Caribou hunting in this area is most intensive around Phillips Creek. Occasionally, when caribou are scarce in the north, Pond Inlet Inuit may return to traditional hunting areas much farther south around Fall River or Gifford River. Arctic Bay Inuit hunt mainly south of Milne Inlet, and they may travel there any time of year, whenever they decide to search the area. Hunters from Igloolik, to the south, sometimes take caribou as far north as the Gifford River (see Erichsen Lake, 47E). Around Inuktorfik Lake, in the southeast corner of this map section, Pond Inlet residents trap arctic fox.

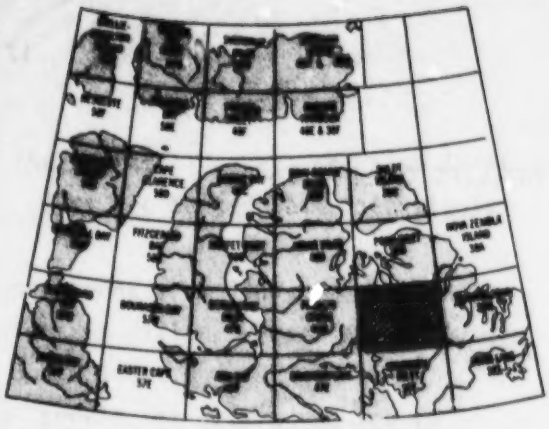
2PI — Pond Inlet people hunt seals and whales in the southernmost reaches of Milne Inlet, as they do throughout it. Seals are taken year-round, and whales during times of open water. In winter, arctic fox are trapped all along the shores of Milne Inlet.

3 PI AB — Pond Inlet people hunt waterfowl to the southeast of Milne Inlet, while Arctic Bay hunters use a small area north of the Magda River.

D — Domestic fishing occurs in Milne Inlet and in several lakes just east of the inlet. Some fishing may be done all year, but mainly in spring and summer.

4 — No use is currently made of this area.

ICEBOUND LAKE - 376



This area, to the south of Pond Inlet, is much used by hunters from that settlement. One camp is maintained near the head of Tay Sound.

1PI, AB — This is part of a large caribou hunting territory used intensively by Pond Inlet people, mainly in fall, winter and spring when the area is accessible from the ice in Tay Sound and Paquet Bay. While Arctic Bay residents may travel to the eastern portions of this area to hunt, they tend to concentrate their activities further west. The westernmost area is part of a caribou hunting territory that extends roughly from Milne Inlet in the northwest to Steensby Inlet in the southwest.

2PI — Seals are hunted throughout the inlets and fiords of Eclipse Sound, in Tay Sound and Paquet Bay, and in Coutts Inlet.

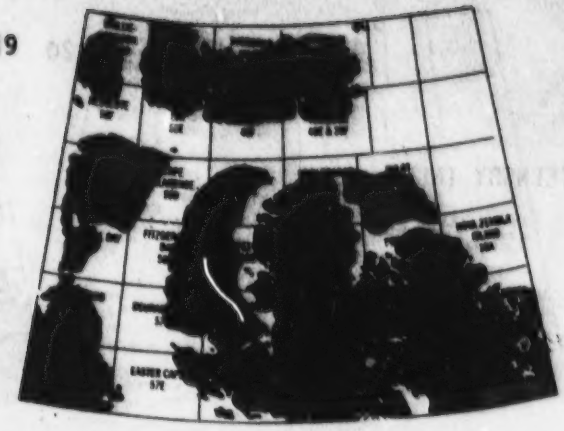
Trapping for arctic fox during the winter occurs along the shores of Tay Sound and Paquet Bay, as well as in localities in the southwestern portion of this map section, particularly around Inuktorfik Lake (see Phillips Creek, 47H).

3PI — Geese are hunted from late spring until fall in the southern reaches of Tay Sound and Paquet Bay.

D — Fishing is done in Tay Sound and Paquet Bay, in lakes inland from Tay Sound, and in a river system that flows into the north arm of Paquet Bay.

4 — Certain sections of Baffin Island are not ordinarily used, such as in the icefields or where game is otherwise poor.

ERICHSEN LAKE - 47E



Land use in this area is considerable, even though it is quite far from the settlements. Two major travel routes used by Igloolik hunters pass through the area, which includes some of the most important caribou hunting lands on northern Baffin Island. It is shared by people from Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay to the north, and from Igloolik and Hall Beach to the south on Foxe Basin.

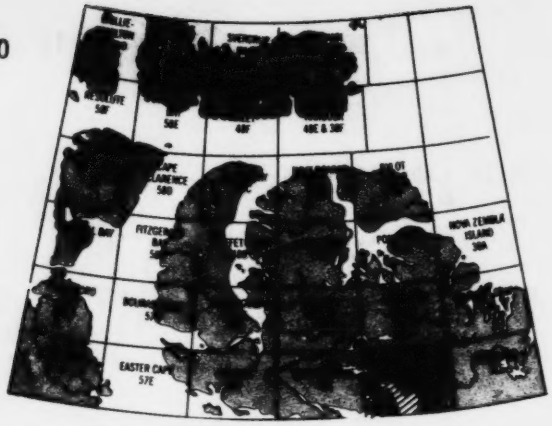
1 AB PI IG HB — This extensive caribou area is heavily used, often when hunters are travelling between the settlements. In winter and spring, caribou are hunted over large expanses. Arctic Bay Inuit only rarely hunt as far south as Murray Maxwell Bay, and Pond Inlet hunters only use areas around Quartz Lake, Erichsen Lake or Fall River when caribou cannot be found closer to their community. Inuit from Igloolik and Hall Beach take caribou mainly inland from Murray Maxwell Bay and Gifford Fiord, and eastward around Steensby Inlet. Wolves are hunted throughout the region when encountered.

2IG — Seals are hunted in these waters year-round by Inuit from Igloolik. In addition, Igloolik trappers take arctic fox along the shores of Murray Maxwell Bay and Sikosak Bay.

D — Gifford Fiord is heavily fished from spring until fall, as are parts of Murray Maxwell Bay and some lakes inland from the bay.

3 — No use is currently made of this area.

STEENSBY INLET - 37F



Hunters from four settlements regularly use the land in this area. Inuit from Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay use all but that in the southwest portion of this map section. Hunters from Igloolik and Hall Beach use the land that borders Steensby Inlet as well as the inlet itself.

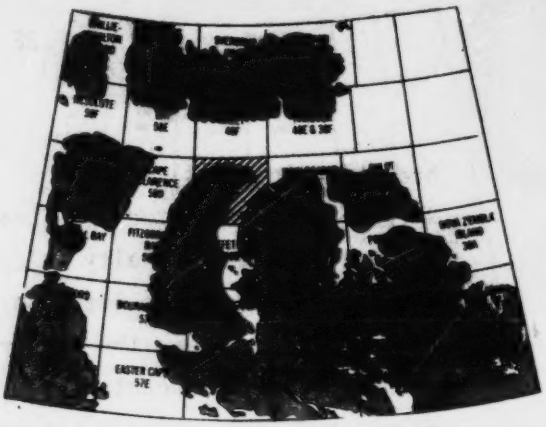
PI
1 AB
IG
HB — Caribou are hunted by Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay people in the areas around Nina Bang Lake and others, part of the extensive caribou hunting territory to the north, east and west. Caribou are hunted year-round in the area around Steensby Inlet by residents of Igloolik and Hall Beach. Those hunters travel to the Neergaard Lake area and along the eastern side of Steensby Inlet in the winter. Late summer and fall hunts are conducted by boat all along the coast of the inlet.

2 IG
HB — Igloolik and Hall Beach residents hunt seals in Steensby Inlet. Ringed seals are most abundant, although some bearded seals are also hunted.

D — Fishing in these areas is done mainly in the spring and summer.

3 — There are no hunting activities in this part of inland Baffin Island.

ARCTIC BAY - 48C



The waters and shores of Lancaster Sound and Admiralty Inlet abound with wildlife, and the people of Arctic Bay depend on those resources. Camps in the area are located along both shores of Admiralty Inlet and are used regularly at different times of the year. Arctic Bay residents still travel widely in the region.

1AB Ringed and bearded seals are heavily hunted throughout the waters of Admiralty Inlet and Lancaster Sound. Seal meat is the most important food source in the region. In winter, ringed seals are killed at their breathing holes, which usually are situated along large cracks in the sea ice. Many large cracks form each year in the same places, so the locations for winter hunting are quite specific. In spring, when the seals bask on the ice, hunting locations are less specific, and during the summer, seals are hunted in open water wherever boats can go. Bearded seals, less common than ringed but also important quarry, are only occasionally killed at breathing holes in the spring. More often they are killed in late spring at ice floe edges, such as at the northern end of Admiralty Inlet, or in open water throughout the inlet in summer. Harp seals are taken in open water when encountered in the summer, especially near the Arctic Bay headland in Admiralty Inlet.

Although narwhals appear at the ice floe edge in spring, most narwhal hunting occurs during the summer. When the ice breaks up, the whales move towards the bays and sounds along Admiralty Inlet. Later, when new sea ice begins to form, they leave their summer feeding grounds, but some are occasionally trapped behind fast-forming ice. These narwhals usually are found and killed by the hunters, or they eventually drown, being unable to maintain open

breathing holes all winter.

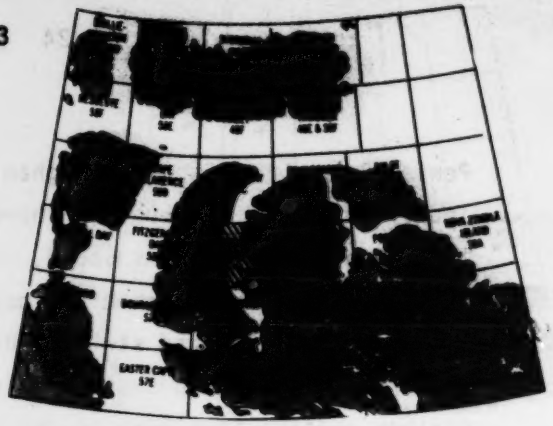
Walruses are hunted off Strathcona Sound, in Victor Bay, and at the entrance to Admiralty Inlet. Walrus hunting takes place mainly in late spring at the ice floe edges, although some also are killed in open water during the summer.

Polar bears are hunted by Arctic Bay Inuit over an extensive territory, including all the marine areas on this map section. The bears depend on the ice for their seasonal movements. Trapping for arctic fox also is done extensively in many areas, including the coasts of both Brodeur and Borden Peninsulas. Traps are also set out on the floe ice at the mouth of Strathcona Sound and off the peninsula just west of the community of Arctic Bay.

2AB Geese and ducks are hunted by Arctic Bay residents in various places in Admiralty Inlet; two of the more favored locations are along the western shore of the inlet just across from the settlement and along the north shore of Strathcona Sound. Other waterfowl hunting areas are farther south.

D There is much domestic fishing in Admiralty Inlet and in several lakes and rivers near the settlement of Arctic Bay.

3 No use is currently made of these lands on Brodeur and Borden Peninsulas.



MOFFET INLET - 48B

Land use to the south of the community of Arctic Bay, in the coastal and marine areas of this map section, is among the most intensive in the entire north Baffin region. Camps are maintained in many localities along the shores of Admiralty Inlet, Adams Sound and Moffet Inlet. Marine mammals are abundant, and the coastal areas support a variety of terrestrial wildlife. Waterfowl are found throughout the area, and the waters abound in arctic char.

AB
1IG
HB Seals, narwhals and walruses are hunted along Admiralty Inlet by the Inuit of Arctic Bay. The most abundant seal species is the ringed seal, which is hunted year-round. Bearded seals are taken when encountered, mainly during open water season or along the ice floe edges. Ringed seals are an important domestic food source; bearded seals are used for food and for making clothing. Hunters from Igloolik and Hall Beach occasionally hunt seals around Yeoman Island and in southern Admiralty Inlet.

The residents of Arctic Bay use all of the western shores of Admiralty Inlet to hunt narwhals, from their first appearance along cracks in the ice before spring break-up until freeze-up in the fall. Narwhals enter the area from the north, following the ice floe edges and open leads towards the south.

Walruses are hunted in late spring and summer along the southern shore of Adams Sound and along the western shore of Admiralty Inlet. Polar bears are hunted in all of Admiralty Inlet in the winter, from January until the quota for the area is reached. In addition, during winter both shores of the inlet are used for trapping.

2AB
PI Arctic Bay people hunt ducks along the eastern shore of Brodeur

Peninsula and off Cape Cunningham, and hunt geese in several localities along the western shore of Borden Peninsula, including the north shore of Adams Sound. Hunters from Pond Inlet also hunt ducks near Cape Cunningham and geese along Adams Sound's north coast.

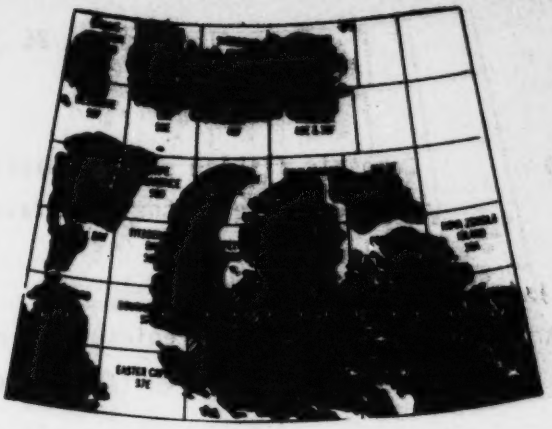
The coastal lowland strip of Brodeur Peninsula (2AB area in the lower left of the map section) also is the northern tip of a huge caribou hunting territory to the south and east.

3^{AB}_{PI} This is the western end of one area in the central Borden Peninsula where Inuit from Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet hunt caribou (see Milne Inlet, 48A).

D There is much domestic fishing in many localities in Admiralty Inlet and in the surrounding inland areas. Arctic char is the most plentiful species caught. It is a fish common in many of the lake and river systems draining into Admiralty Inlet. Marine species taken include sculpins and cod, although these are usually eaten only when other food is scarce. Fishing techniques vary from season to season, from jigging through lake ice in the spring, to using nets in the summer and winter.

4 Much of the land on this map section is too mountainous to be considered good hunting territory, and is currently not used.

BERLINGUET INLET - 47G



Even though there is no human activity in a large part of inland Brodeur Peninsula, use of the land across the remainder of this map section is quite intensive. There are camps in the area along Berlinguet Inlet, in Easter Sound and in several locations in southern Admiralty Inlet. An outpost camp also is currently occupied in Jungersen Bay. Thus the area is used a great deal, mainly by Arctic Bay residents, although occasionally by people from Igloolik, Hall Beach and even Pond Inlet.

AB
1IG
HB — Seals are hunted year-round by Arctic Bay Inuit in all of Admiralty Inlet, south into Berlinguet Inlet and Bell Bay, and in Bernier Bay. Polar bears are hunted in those same areas in winter and early spring.

Narwhals are hunted all along the western shore of Admiralty Inlet as far south as Easter Sound. This hunting takes place after break-up of the ice and through the summer and fall until just before freeze-up. Occasionally narwhals are trapped in the ice after the freeze-up, and those are easy prey for hunters.

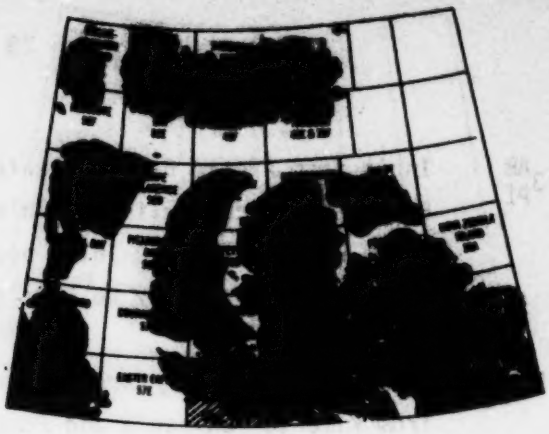
Arctic Bay residents hunt geese and ducks from spring until fall in various localities along the shores of Admiralty Inlet, Berlinguet Inlet and Bernier Bay. Those same hunters trap arctic fox all along the shores of those bodies of water. Traplines often extend inland along river and lake systems as well.

2AB — Caribou are hunted year-round in this large area by Arctic Bay people. In recent years, caribou apparently have been moving farther north into Brodeur Peninsula and Steensby Peninsula. At times when caribou are scarce closer to their settlement, hunters from Pond Inlet may travel to the area around Fall River in search of game.

D Domestic fishing occurs heavily in this area, which reportedly includes some of the most favored fishing locations in the entire region.

3 Much of Brodeur Peninsula is mountainous, barren of soil and vegetation, and considered poor hunting land.

AGU BAY - 47F



Land use is quite intensive across this area, which is shared by Inuit from Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Igloolik and Hall Beach.

AB
1PI
IG
HB

Arctic Bay people hunt caribou, mainly in winter and spring, throughout this large area. It is part of a broad expanse of caribou hunting territory that extends to the north, eastward to Steensby Inlet, and west towards the Gulf of Boothia. Areas south of Bernier Bay and around Gifford River used to be hunted regularly for caribou by Pond Inlet residents, but are only used by them nowadays if caribou cannot be found closer to home. Inuit from Igloolik and Hall Beach hunt caribou primarily during winter and spring in areas inland from Autridge Bay, Gifford Fiord and the Gulf of Boothia.

HB
2IG
AB

Seals are hunted in Agu Bay, Autridge Bay and in the Gulf of Boothia by residents of Hall Beach, Igloolik and Arctic Bay (the latter also take seals in Bernier Bay). Seal hunting may be done anytime of the year, depending on when people are travelling through the region.

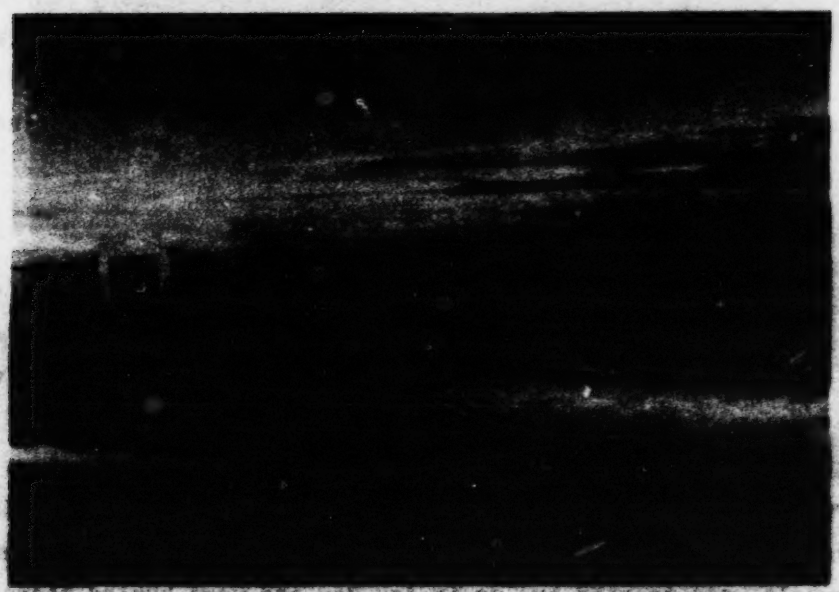
Narwhals and beluga whales also are hunted in these waters. The narwhals are by far the most abundant, and come from Prince Regent Inlet in the summer, migrating out in the fall. One fall over 100 narwhals were trapped by ice in Agu Bay and were hunted there. The belugas arrive in early summer from the southeast, having overwintered in Hudson Bay, and leave before sea ice forms.

Polar bear hunts are usually undertaken in these areas in late fall and early spring. The Gulf of Boothia is a favored bear hunting locality used by Inuit from Igloolik and Hall Beach. Those people also trap the shores of the gulf and of Autridge Bay.

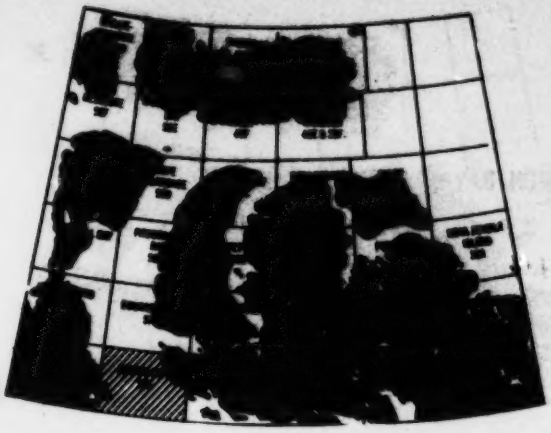
3^{AB}_{PI} Inuit from Arctic Bay hunt waterfowl along the coastal areas of Bernier Bay and Berlinguet Inlet, and in winter trap there and along Bell Bay. Pond Inlet people occasionally use the area to the south of Bell Bay to hunt ducks in late spring and summer.

D Domestic fishing for arctic char occurs in several lakes inland from Kimakto Peninsula and Foss Fiord.

4 These areas bordering the Gulf of Boothia and Autridge Bay are currently not used.



EASTER CAPE - 57E



Land use is quite extensive in the area of this map section. It is shared by Inuit from Arctic Bay, Igloolik, Hall Beach, occasionally from Spence Bay to the southwest, and at times even from Pond Inlet far to the northeast.

AB
1 IG
HB
SB

This area is part of the extensive range of seal hunting in the Gulf of Boothia. People from Igloolik and Hall Beach appear to hunt mainly along the east side of the gulf, sharing Bernier Bay and areas some distance farther north with Arctic Bay hunters. Spence Bay residents used to travel north to hunt seals along the western shores of the Gulf of Boothia, as far north as Creswell Bay at southern Somerset Island (see Creswell Bay, 58B), but nowadays they stay closer to home. To the south this seal hunting territory extends to the entrance of Pelly Bay. Polar bears also are hunted in winter throughout these coastal areas.

Narwhals, and belugas when encountered, are hunted along the coast of Boothia Peninsula. One of the most intensively hunted areas is Thom Bay.

2 AB
SB

Ducks are taken in season by Arctic Bay hunters in areas to the south of Bernier Bay. Spence Bay Inuit once hunted waterfowl along much of Boothia Peninsula's east coast.

3PI

Hunters from Pond Inlet may occasionally hunt caribou south of Bernier Bay, but only if the animals are scarce elsewhere.

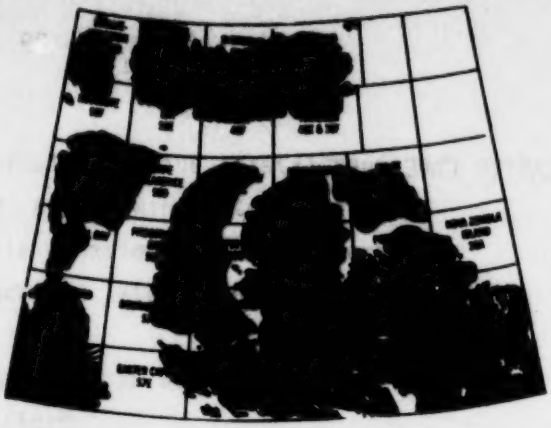
D

Fishing occurs in Bernier Bay and in a lake/river system inland from Thiboult Bay just north of Easter Cape.

4

Currently no use is made of these marine and land areas.

THOM BAY - 57F



Certain areas in this map section are used moderately by Inuit from Spence Bay. Hunting was much more intensive in the past.

1SB Several Spence Bay hunters occasionally travel by boat to Pasley Bay to hunt caribou.

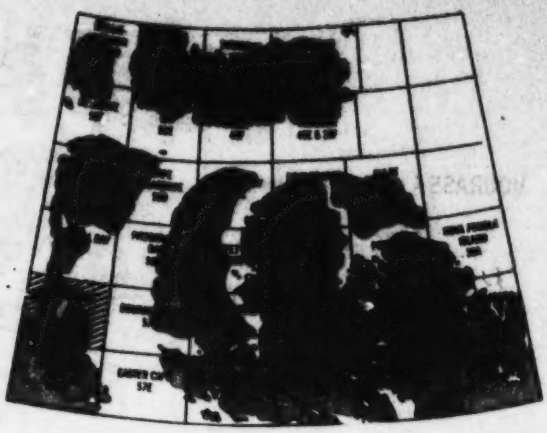
2SB Each winter many Spence Bay residents hunt caribou intensively in the area from Spence Bay to as far north as the central portion of Boothia Peninsula in this map section.

3SB Ringed and bearded seals were once hunted intensively in Thom Bay, but are less so nowadays.

D Lord Lindsay Lake has a large run of arctic char and is heavily fished by Spence Bay residents. In the fall, nets are set under the newly formed ice until late November. In spring, the char are caught by jigging. Char used to be fished along the Abernethy River and in a bay to the southeast of its mouth.

4 No hunting activity has been reported in these areas in recent years.

BRENTFORD BAY - 57G



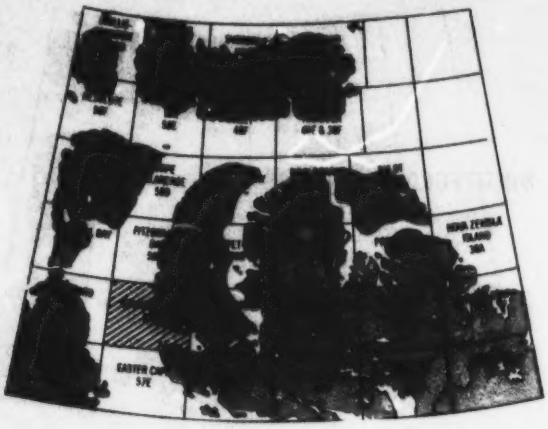
Land use in the areas of this map section is not nearly as intensive as in previous years. Although Inuit from Spence Bay did considerable hunting in Peel Sound and the Gulf of Boothia, they presently use the land and marine areas closer to their community some distance to the south.

1SB In the past, fishing for arctic char was intensive in the lake systems that drain into Wrottesley Inlet and into Nudlukta Inlet. Ringed and bearded seals, narwhals, and beluga whales were hunted in the two inlets. Waterfowl and caribou were hunted on the adjacent mainland.

D Although there used to be many fishing camps around Brentford Bay, there is nowadays little fishing activity in the area.

2 No hunting has been reported in these areas in recent years.

BOURASSA BAY - 57H



Hunting activities in the area of this map section are moderate, except for Bernier Bay and the surrounding lands which are used more regularly by Inuit from Arctic Bay and, to some extent, from Igloolik and Hall Beach. Because of an outpost camp now at Fitzgerald Bay to the north, this area is more intensively used than in previous years.

AB
1IG
SB — Polar bears are hunted in winter throughout this large area. The west coast of Brodeur Peninsula, in particular, appears to be an important bear mating and denning range. Seals are hunted in Bernier Bay as well as out in the Gulf of Boothia. Igloolik seal hunters work as far north in the gulf as Cape Kater. Spence Bay residents used to hunt seals and polar bears in much of the western Gulf of Boothia, but not in recent years.

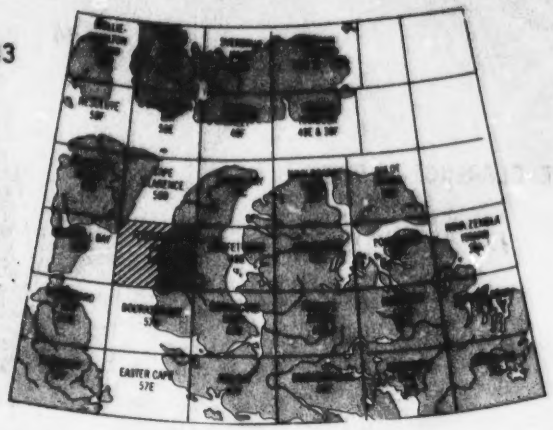
2AB — In summer, ducks in this area south of Bernier Bay are hunted by Arctic Bay residents.

3AB — Arctic Bay residents hunt caribou along the west coast of Brodeur Peninsula.

D — Domestic fishing occurs in these lakes and river systems that flow southward into Bernier Bay.

4 — No use is currently made of these areas.

FITZGERALD BAY - 58A



Hunters from Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay and Resolute share the area of this map section. It is at the southeastern edge of the hunting territory for the residents of Resolute, and is occasionally used by hunters from Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet, especially when polar bear tags are issued for the region. There is an outpost camp located at Fitzgerald Bay.

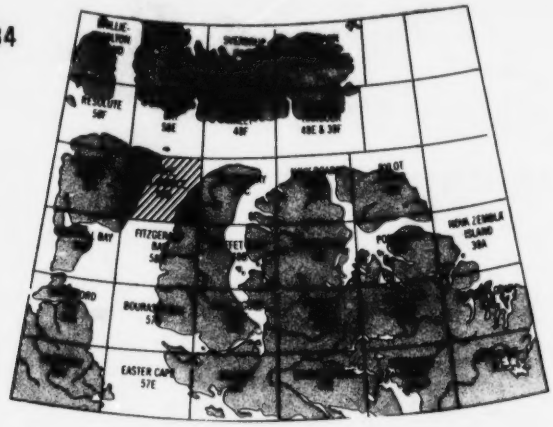
AB
1PI
R — Inuit from Arctic Bay hunt seals year-round in this large part of Prince Regent Inlet. In winter, seal hunting is coupled with polar bear hunting. Hunters at the outpost camp at Fitzgerald Bay use the area most. Seals also are hunted along the east coast of Somerset Island by hunters from Resolute, frequently coming from the outpost camp in Creswell Bay.

Inuit from Arctic Bay and occasionally from Pond Inlet hunt polar bears throughout most of Prince Regent Inlet. Hunters from Resolute take polar bears along Somerset Island's east coast.

2AB — Inuit at Fitzgerald Bay hunt caribou along western Brodeur Peninsula and Arctic Bay residents also hunt there when they are in the vicinity.

3 — No use is currently made of these areas on Somerset Island and Brodeur Peninsula.

CAPE CLARENCE - 58D



Although the area of this map section is shared by Inuit from Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet and Resolute, it is used most by the latter, including hunters at the Creswell Bay outpost camp.

R
1AB
PI

Seals and polar bears are hunted by Resolute people in western Prince Regent Inlet, along the coast of Somerset Island. Bearded seals are reported to be found there in fairly high numbers. Arctic Bay hunters use most of these waters in search of these animals, as occasionally do residents of Pond Inlet. Seals, while they may be hunted any time of year, are taken mainly in winter in conjunction with bear hunts.

Hunters from Resolute take beluga whales and narwhals in several localities along Somerset Island's east coast, including Batty Bay, Elwin Bay and around Cape Clarence. Walruses are hunted rather intensively in the Cape Clarence area.

Trapping for arctic fox is done in winter in various places along the Somerset shore, mainly by Resolute residents.

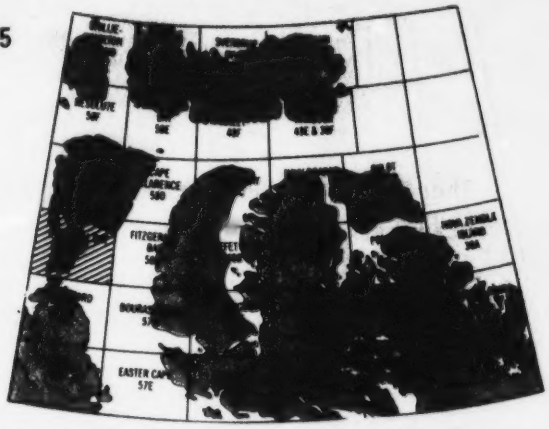
2R

The range of caribou hunting by Resolute hunters on northern Somerset Island extends to the northwest corner of this map section.

3

Currently no use is made of these areas on Somerset Island and Brodeur Peninsula.

CRESWELL BAY - 58B



The area of this map section is intensively used by hunters from Resolute, though only occasionally by those from Arctic Bay, and rarely if at all by Spence Bay Inuit nowadays. An outpost camp located at the head of Creswell Bay provides a base for hunting and trapping activities. The bay is noted for its abundance of marine mammals and waterfowl during open water season.

1R Resolute hunters use this portion of Peel Sound for polar bear hunting in late winter.

2R Resolute hunters use this route each winter when travelling by snowmobile between their home community and the outpost camp at Creswell Bay, crossing Stanwell-Fletcher Lake. They either travel rapidly on the smooth ice in the center of Peel Sound or move slowly between the west shore of Somerset Island and the adjacent smaller islands, hunting caribou and polar bear.

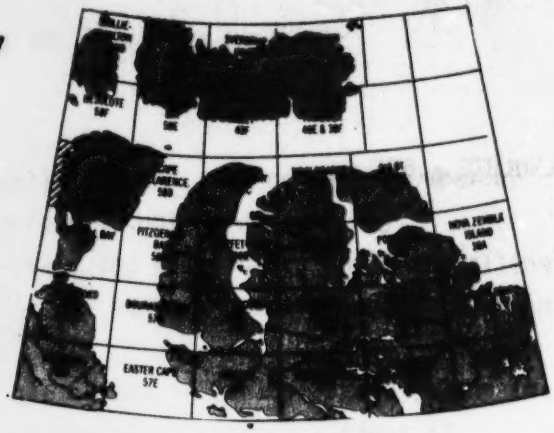
3R Caribou are hunted in winter in the area adjacent to Creswell Bay and surrounding Stanwell-Fletcher Lake. Arctic fox also are trapped throughout the area each winter. In summer, some geese and ducks are harvested there.

4R Creswell Bay has an annual quota of six polar bears, and hunters from the outpost camp take these each winter. Both ringed and bearded seals are hunted on the spring ice and by boat during the summer. A quota of 12 narwhals has been established for Creswell Bay, and these are taken in late June and in July. Some beluga whales also are hunted there each summer.

D There is considerable domestic fishing in Creswell Bay and in Stanwell-Fletcher Lake.

5 No hunting or trapping activity has been reported in this area in recent years.

SOMERSET ISLAND - 58C



Land use in the northern and western portions of Somerset Island is quite intensive. Inuit from Resolute and from the outpost camp at Creswell Bay use the area. The island has grown in importance to Resolute people in recent years, and it is now one of the few places where they can hunt caribou. Spence Bay people hunted in this area in past years.

1R Seals and polar bears are hunted in Peel Sound off Somerset's west coast by people from Resolute. Seals are hunted year-round, although most are taken in this area in spring. Bears are hunted mainly between February and May. Whales are hunted in the summer in these waters, particularly off the mouth of Aston Bay. And, in winter, Resolute hunters trap arctic fox along most of the Somerset coastal areas, including Aston Bay.

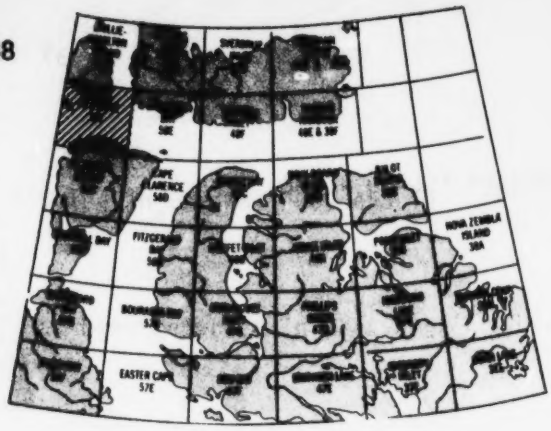
2R Caribou are hunted most intensively in winter and early spring in many parts of western Somerset Island by residents of Resolute. Caribou tend to summer in the central areas of the island and winter in the southwest.

3R Geese are hunted in the spring and summer along the southern shore of Aston Bay and south for some distance along the Somerset coast.

D Arctic char are taken in the rivers, lakes and coastal areas along the west coast of Somerset Island. The area is intensively fished.

4 No hunting or trapping activity has been reported in these areas in recent years.

RESOLUTE - 58F



Land use across this map section is extremely intensive because of the proximity of the settlement of Resolute. Inuit from that community use it the most. People from Grise Fiord, which is a considerable distance to the northeast on Ellesmere Island, occasionally hunt in the area while travelling to and from Resolute. Inuit from Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet used to travel to Resolute and hunt along the way, but nowadays they seldom make the trip.

1^{R}_{G} Inuit from Resolute hunt caribou in certain areas on the islands of Cornwallis, Devon, Griffith, Somerset, and perhaps Prince of Wales to the west of Somerset. This hunting may occur in winter, spring or summer, with occasional hunts in the fall. Caribou sometimes are hunted by Grise Fiord Inuit in an area of southern Cornwallis Island.

2^{R}_{G} Ringed and bearded seals are hunted in all parts of Wellington Channel and Barrow Strait. Ringed seals, which inhabit the area year-round, are taken throughout a large range in spring, summer and fall. In winter, hunters tend to stay close to the settlement on the sea ice, mostly in Resolute Passage between Griffith and Cornwallis Islands. The seals then are taken at their breathing holes, usually along cracks in the ice. Bearded seals, far less abundant than ringed seals, are taken mainly in late May and in June. They are killed while basking on the ice, although they are also taken in open water during the summer. Allen Bay, just west of Resolute, is an especially good place to hunt bearded seals. Harp seals at times are taken when they migrate into the area from Lancaster Sound in the summer.

Polar bears are heavily hunted in Wellington Channel and Barrow Strait by Resolute residents. Hunting starts in October

along the south coast of Cornwallis Island. It ceases in December and January, and resumes in February, continuing into May.

Grise Fiord Inuit may hunt seals and polar bears while travelling to and from Resolute, and Arctic Bay hunters sometimes do so also in eastern Barrow Strait.

Beluga whales and narwhals are hunted in Barrow Strait, along the south coast of Cornwallis Island and along the north coast of Somerset. The whales migrate westward into the area in late spring and eastward out of the area before freeze-up in the fall. More belugas than narwhals are taken in these waters.

Walruses are intensively hunted in this area, mainly in the spring at the time of seal and whale hunts just outside Resolute Bay, across Barrow Strait, and along the north coast of Somerset Island.

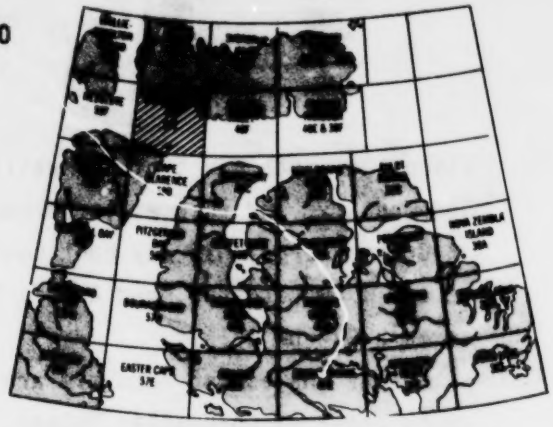
Much trapping is done along southern Cornwallis Island, most intensively to the west of Resolute. Less is done east of the settlement and along the north coast of Somerset Island.

3R Waterfowl are intensively hunted in the vicinity of Griffith Island and southern Cornwallis.

D Domestic fishing occurs inland from Assistance Bay, and to the northwest of Resolute in Allen Bay, including the lakes inland from there.

4 No use is currently made of this land.

MAXWELL BAY - 58E



Hunters from Resolute and Arctic Bay share the use of this area, which has abundant marine mammals.

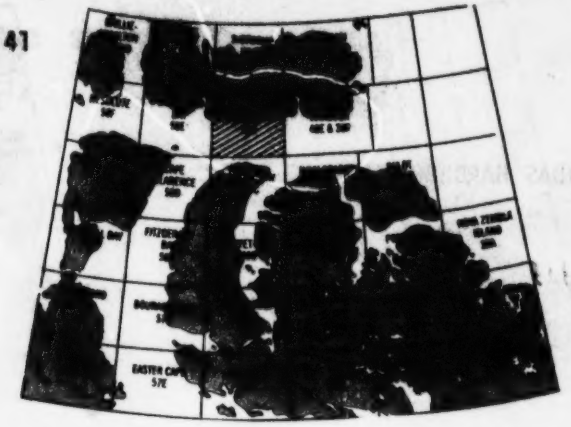
1 R AB Inuit from Resolute hunt polar bears in the area between Devon, Cornwallis and Somerset Islands. In particular, the coastal strip along southern Devon Island is known as one of the best areas for polar bears in the Lancaster Sound region. They are also hunted on the western coast of Devon Island. Residents of Arctic Bay hunt bears throughout most of these areas.

Seals are hunted by Resolute people in the western portion of this area, which extends to the channels around Cornwallis Island. Seals are hunted year-round, the method of hunting differing from season to season. Arctic Bay hunters occasionally take seals from across Lancaster Sound to Maxwell Bay, and across the top of Somerset Island.

2R Caribou are intensively hunted on Somerset Island by residents of Resolute.

3 No use is currently made of these areas of Devon Island.

POWELL INLET - 48F



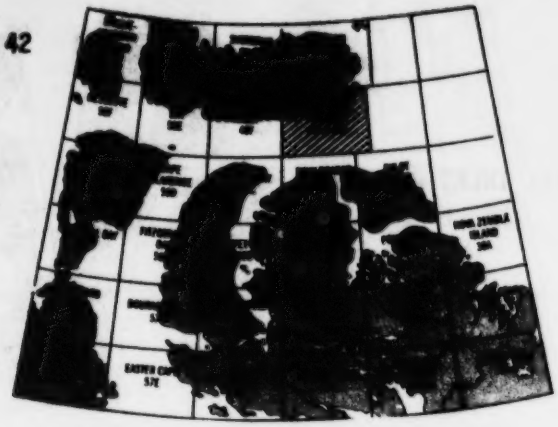
Inuit from the community of Arctic Bay travel north along Brodeur Peninsula and across Lancaster Sound to hunt along the south coast of Devon Island.

1AB Polar bears are hunted throughout almost all of Lancaster Sound. This area adjoins the extensive bear hunting territory to the south and west. Arctic Bay Inuit hunt bears in January, February and perhaps March, depending on when the quota for the settlement is filled and on ice conditions in the sound.

In addition, the area is used for hunting seals, which is ordinarily done in conjunction with polar bear hunting. Ice conditions and weather patterns largely dictate where the preferred seal hunting localities are.

2 No use is currently made of these areas of Devon Island.

DUNDAS HARBOUR - 48E



Although the north side of Lancaster Sound's eastern mouth is far from any settlements, it is occasionally used by hunters, particularly from Arctic Bay. Marine mammals, in their yearly cycle, migrate through the area from the east in spring and continue westward through Lancaster Sound to Barrow Strait and other points west and south. They return along similar routes in the fall, heading for open water in Baffin Bay. While hunting is more intensive nearer to the settlements, this area is nonetheless important to the hunters. And it is crucial to wildlife populations.

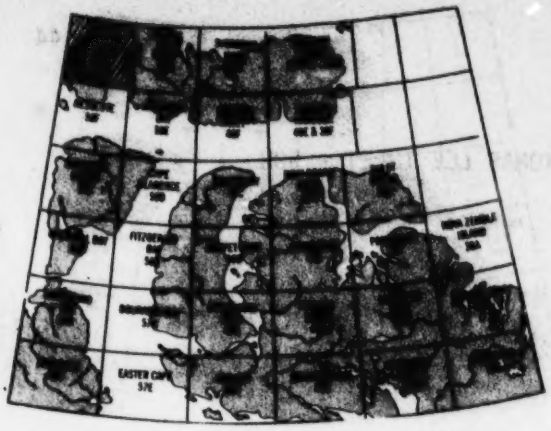
1AB Polar bears are hunted in this area in winter by hunters from Arctic Bay, who take bears until their quotas have been filled. It is the easternmost portion of an extensive bear hunting area that includes most of Lancaster Sound.

This area also is the eastern extension of seal hunting in Lancaster Sound, and is used exclusively for that by hunters from Arctic Bay. They hunt mainly in the winter, right out to the edge of the floe ice. In some years Lancaster Sound completely freezes over, allowing hunting throughout the entire area.

D There is some domestic fishing in Dundas Harbour. Cod are found in relatively high densities throughout Lancaster Sound.

2 No use is made of these areas.

BAILLIE-HAMILTON ISLAND - 58G



Land in this area is used rather intensively by Inuit from Grise Fiord and Resolute, although primarily the latter. According to them, mining activities and exploration threaten the area.

1^{R}_{G} Ringed and bearded seals are hunted by Resolute hunters in all waters surrounding Cornwallis Island. They stalk polar bears along the western rim of Devon Island, across the sea ice in Wellington Channel and for some distance to the northwest. Whales are hunted in late spring and summer around Cornwallis Island within 10 km of the shore. Grise Fiord Inuit also hunt seals and polar bears along Devon and Cornwallis Islands, and Little Cornwallis Island to the northwest.

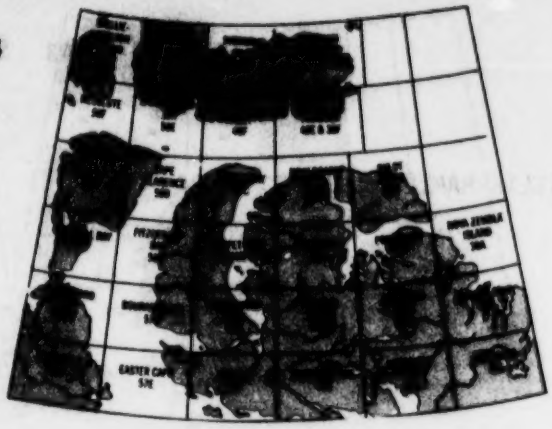
2^{R}_{G} Caribou are hunted in parts of Devon and Cornwallis Islands by hunters from Resolute, particularly at times when travel to other areas is difficult or impossible. Caribou on Cornwallis Island are reportedly scarce. Musk-oxen are occasionally hunted on the west coast of Devon Island by Grise Fiord Inuit.

Waterfowl are hunted in two areas of Cornwallis Island, one at Eleanor Lake in the northeast and the other around Midshipman Bay on the west coast.

D Much fishing is done along the east coast of Cornwallis Island, and in Eleanor Lake and several others not far inland.

3 No use is currently made of these areas on Cornwallis Island.

THOMAS LEE INLET - 58H



Hunters from Grise Fiord and Resolute share the area of this map section, although little or no use is made of much of inland Devon Island.

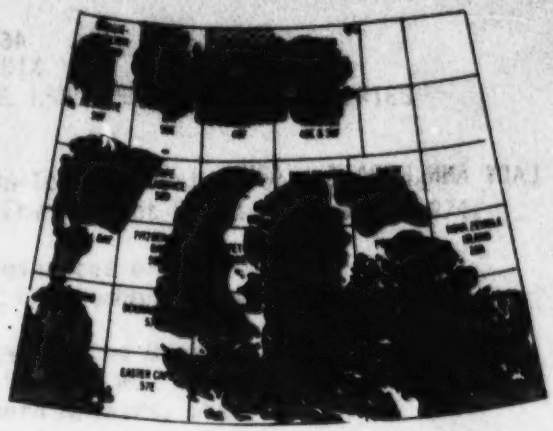
1 R G — Caribou are hunted in this area by people from Grise Fiord. It is not heavily used; caribou are hunted when people are travelling through the area.

2R — This area adjoins the strip of land and ice along western Devon Island where Resolute Inuit hunt polar bears in winter.

3G — Seals and polar bears are intensively hunted throughout much of Jones Sound by Grise Fiord residents. One of the largest concentrations of bears in the region occurs along this part of the north Devon coast, and so the area is frequently searched in the winter. Ringed seals are found year-round, and bearded and harp seals move into the area in summer.

4 — No use is currently made of this large area.

SVERDRUP INLET - 48G



Jones Sound has abundant marine mammals, and wildfowl and land mammals are found in considerable numbers on northern Devon Island. Thus, this area is quite intensively used by Inuit from the community of Grise Fiord.

1G Seals and polar bears, hunted in many parts of Jones Sound, are particularly plentiful along the north shore of Devon Island. Ringed seals are there year-round, and bearded and harp seals move through the area during the months of open water. Bears den in the snow-filled valleys from Sverdrup Inlet to Thomas Lee Inlet to the west.

Walruses also are hunted, mainly in summer and fall, in an area extending across Jones Sound to the Devon coast in the northeastern part of this map section. In the fall walruses move eastward and out of Jones Sound.

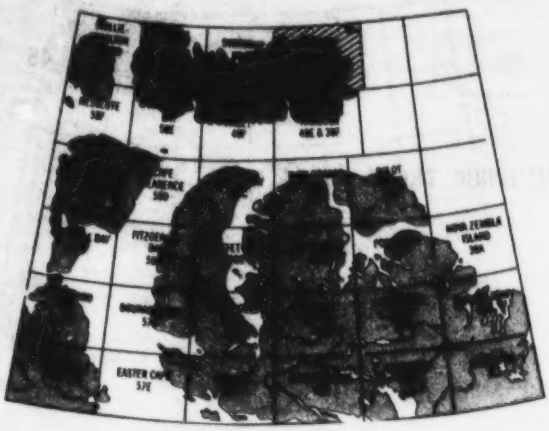
2G Ducks and geese are hunted in spring, summer and fall along this section of the Devon coast, where there is one of the few nesting sites of greater snow geese in the region.

3G Musk-oxen are hunted in two locations, one near the coast in the vicinity of Cape Sparbo, and another somewhat farther west and farther inland.

D There are three important domestic fishing sites on north Devon Island, used mainly in April, May and June.

4 No use is currently made of this area.

LADY ANN STRAIT - 48H



This area, like that to the near west, is intensively hunted by Grise Fiord Inuit, for wildlife is relatively abundant.

1G Concentrations of polar bears exist along the northern coast of Devon Island where they den. They are usually hunted with the aid of snowmobiles, as they are in many other areas.

Seals, mainly ringed, are harvested year-round, and are a major food of the Grise Fiord Inuit. Hunting techniques vary according to ice conditions, and include hunting in open water, at breathing holes in the ice, at birth lairs, along shores, and netting.

Walruses migrate into Jones Sound in early summer as sea ice begins to break up. They are frequently seen around Cape Sparbo migrating eastward out of the sound just before freeze-up. Some are stranded when the sea ice forms and are hunted at breathing holes. Most walrus hunting occurs in the summer and fall.

2G Greater snow geese nest around Cape Sparbo and are hunted along with ducks, mainly eiders and old squaws.

Musk-oxen are hunted in this area, although they inhabit a much larger range. Grise Fiord hunters, who prefer to kill only adult bulls, in 1969 were allowed an annual quota of 12 musk-oxen from the region in which they hunt, including three from the Devon Island herds. In 1973 the quota was raised to 20 animals.

Trapping for arctic fox is done in the Cape Sparbo area, usually in conjunction with hunting trips for polar bear and musk-oxen. Caribou, too, are hunted when found.

3 This large area is currently not used by Grise Fiord Inuit.

APPENDIX
ADDITIONAL REPORTS RELATED TO THE LAND USE INFORMATION SERIES

Beaubier, P.H., and T. Pierce. Recreation-Tourism Evaluation, Land Use Information Series, Lands Directorate, Environment Canada, Ottawa. 1974.

Elson, M. Catalogue of Fish and Stream Resources of East Central Yukon Territory, Fisheries and Marine Service, Environment Canada. 1974.

Jacobson, R. Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat in the Great Slave and Great Bear Lake Regions, 1974-1977, Environmental Studies No. 10, Northern Affairs Program, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa. 1979.

MacDonald, G. and R. Fudge. Arctic Land Use Research Program 1978: A Survey of the Fisheries Resources of the Kazan Upland (Southeastern District of Mackenzie, Southern District of Keewatin, NWT), Environmental Studies No. 11, Northern Affairs Program, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa. 1979.

MacDonald, G. and D.B. Stewart. Arctic Land Use Research Program 1979. A Survey of the Aquatic Resources of the Central Keewatin Region of the Northwest Territories, Environmental Studies No. 17, Northern Affairs Program, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa. 1980.

Stewart, D.B. and G. MacDonald. Arctic Land Use Research Program 1977. A Survey of the Fisheries Resources of the Central Northwest Territories, Environmental Studies No. 8, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Department of the Environment, Ottawa. 1978.

Sutherland, B.G. and W.R. Golke. A Summary of Fisheries Data Collectd for the Land Use Information Map Series. During 1975 and 1976, Environmental Studies No. 5, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Department of the Environment, Ottawa. 1978.

96°
76°
92°
88°
84°
80°
75°
74°
73°
Baillie-Hamilton Island
Wellington Channel
Resolute Passage
BARROW STRAIT
Cunningham Inlet
Limestone I.
Garnier Bay
Prince Leopold I.
C. Clarence
Port Leopold
Elwin Bay
Batty Bay
PRINCE REGENT INLET
Stanwell Fletcher L.
Creswell Bay
C. Garry
SOUND
Jones Sound
Bear Bay
Thomas Lee Inlet
Sverdrup Inlet
C. Ricketts
C. Hurd
Manson Bay
Stanton In.
Burnett Inlet
Powell In.
LANCASTER SOUND
Cape Spardo
Lady Ann Strait
Croker Bay
Dundas Harbour
C. Sherard
Philpots Island
NORTHERN CORNWALL
Cape Charles York
Wollaston
C. Hay
Admiralty Inlet
Strathcona Sound
Cunningham
Eclipse Sound
CODE
AB
G
HB
IG
PI
R
SB
1R
1G
2R
2G
3R
3G
4R
1AB
1PI
2PI
2
3
D

NORTHERN BAFFIN ISLAND, DEVON ISLAND, CORNWALLIS ISLAND AND SOMERSET ISLAND NATIVE LAND USE, 1980

MAP LEGEND

CODE	SETTLEMENT BASE
AB	Arctic Bay
G	Grise Fiord
HB	Hall Beach
IG	Igloolik
PI	Pond Inlet
R	Resolute
SB	Spence Bay

- △ Traditional Inuit Campsite
- □ Permanent Outpost Camp
- Ⓓ Domestic Fishing Area
- ■ Settlements

Scale 1:1 000 000

TO ACCOMPANY ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES REPORT No. 27

88° 84° 80° 76° 72°

Jones Sound

Bear Bay

Cape Searbo

Lady Ann Strait

Thomas Lee Inlet

Sverdrup Inlet

Philpots Island

C. Hurd

Muscat Bay

Stanton In

Burnett Inlet

Powell In

Croker Bay

Dundas Harbour

C Sherard

LANCASTER SOUND

Prince Leopold I

C Clarence

Port Leopold

INLET

Admiralty Inlet

Strathcona Sound

Cunningham

Cape Charles Yorke

Wollaston Is

C Hay

Cape Fanshawe

Cape Naller Bathurst

Cape Burney

BAFFIN BAY

Pond Inlet

Cape Bigelow

Cape Weld

Cape Bowen

Eclipse Sound

Ragged

PEEL

PRINCE REGENT INLET

GULF OF BOOTHIA

Admiralty Inlet

Eclipse Sound

Stanwell Fletcher L

Cresswell Bay

C Garry

Batty Bay

Fitzgerald Bay

Cape Kater

Franklin Strait

Brentford Bay

Babbage Bay

Colville Inlet

Thirsty Bay

Abernethy Bay

Thibault Bay

Easter Cape

Berner Bay

Bellot Strait

Strathcona Sound

Cunningham

Yeoman I

Iglorsuit I

Milne Inlet

Tremblay Sound

Agu B

Autridge Bay

Murray Maxwell Bay

Eclipse Sound

Erichsen L

Steensby

73°

72°

71°

70°

BAFFIN

BAY

Admiralty Inlet

Strathcona Sound

Cunningham

Pond Inlet

Eclipse Sound

Cape Walker
Bathurst

Cape Burney

Cape Weld

Cape Bowen

Nova Zembla I

Yeoman I

Iglorsuit I

Berner Bay

Thibault Bay

Aqu B

Steensby Inlet

Murray Maxwell Bay

Aulatsiva Bay

1AB

2AB

1IG HB

2IG AB

1PI

2PI

3PI